

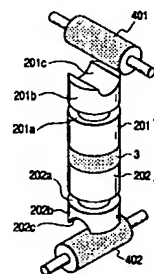
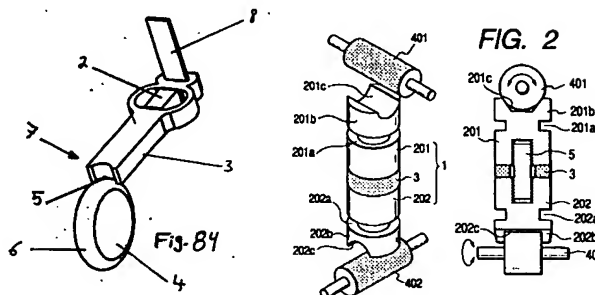
REMARKS

Claims 1-38 were previously pending, with new Claims 39-65 being added in this Amendment. Claims 21-38 were allowed, and claims 1-11 and 13 were objected to. The remaining claims depending from Claim 1 were otherwise rejected. Reconsideration is requested of these rejected claims because the main reference is not believed to disclose what the Examiner says it does in the Advisory Action of Sept. 19, 2006.

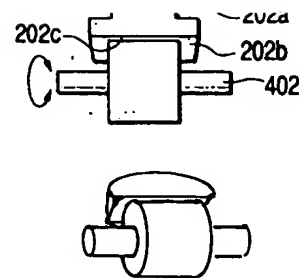
Independent Claim 1 is discussed relative to Figure 84 of the application, shown to the near right. Claim 1 is rejected on the patent to Maeno (6,380,660), shown in the two figures to the far right.

Claim 1 defines “side surfaces **located on opposing sides** of the path to keep the device between the side surfaces and on the path.” The Applicant previously explained, using Fig. 84 for illustration, that the path traveled by the driven surface of rim 6 on the disk 4 passes between and is guided by the two guiding side surfaces located on opposing sides of the path of the driven surface of rim 6. The driven surface on rim 6 encircles the rotational axis of the disk 4, and the guiding surfaces on resonator 3 keep the driven surface on that circular path.

The Applicant viewed Maeno has having guiding side surfaces on opposite sides and parallel to a longitudinal axis of a cylinder so that the driven surface of cylinder 401, 402 rotates from one guiding surface to the next guiding surface, with the path of the driven surface being from one (alleged) side surface to the next (alleged) side surface rather than between the guiding side surfaces as defined in Claim 1.



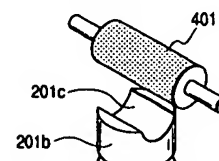
The Examiner disagreed in the Advisory Action of Sept. 19, pointing to component 402 of Figure 2 of Maeno. An enlarged segment of Fig. 2 showing rotor 402 is to the right, along with a three-dimensional rendition of that portion.



It is believed that the plan view of Fig. 2 was misconstrued as showing a portion of part 202b abutting the flat ends of the cylindrical rotary member 402 to guide the rotary member, when actually the drawing shows the cylindrical rotor 402 in front of a curved bearing portion 202b and 202c that recede into the plane of the paper in Fig. 2. Remember that rotary members 401, 402 are the same, just orientated 90° relative to each other, and Fig. 1 makes clear that there is no guiding surface abutting the flat ends of the cylindrical rotary member 401, 402.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of Fig. 1. Col. 2, lines 21-22. Fig. 1 clarifies that the bearing portions 202b, 202c are cylindrical, that they each recede into the plane of the paper in Fig. 2, and neither abuts the ends of the cylindrical rotary member 401, 402 to guide the rotary member along a path. This is also apparent from the textual description in Col. 3, lines 3-35, which describe the cylindrical recess as a bearing portion 201c, 202c with either a cylindrical or a V-shaped groove (Col. 3, lines 27-31), and with end driving portions 201b, 202b that are V-shaped grooves. Col. 3, lines 6-11. In all cases, the cylindrical surface or V-groove does not extend over the flat ends of the cylindrical rotary member 401, 402 to guide that rotary member along a path.

FIG. 1

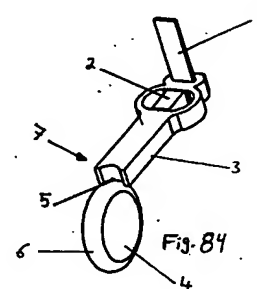


In contrast to Maeno, the Applicants' Claim 1 requires a resonator contact area cooperating with the driven surface on a device in order to drive the device along a path with "side surfaces located on opposing sides of the path to keep the device between the side surfaces and on the path." Maeno does not have side surfaces on opposing sides of the path of the driven surface as defined in Claim 1. Maeno rotates the driven surface so the side surfaces traverse the path of the driven surface rather than being located on opposite sides of the path of the driven surface. Modifying Maeno to meet this requirement of Claim 1 requires rotating the Maeno cylinder end-over end.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 1 and its dependent claims is respectfully requested.

New Claims

New independent Claim 39 and dependent Claims 40-47 are submitted. Independent Claim 39 defines a selected contacting portion having an indentation with side surfaces located on opposing sides of the path so that the selected contacting portion partially embraces the driven element to keep the driven element between the side surfaces and on the path. Antecedent basis is found in part at Fig. 84 (to the right) and paragraphs 477-493 of the application as filed. Antecedent basis for the flat engagement of Claim 45 is found in paragraph 480 of the application as filed. Antecedent basis for plural motors is found in part at paragraph 486 of the application as filed.



New Claim 48 and its dependent claims 49-54 are also submitted. Antecedent basis is found in part in Figures 84-92 and in Claim 1. Antecedent basis for the aligned paths of Claims 53 and 54 is found in part at Fig. 62, and paragraphs 493 of the application as filed.

Antecedent basis for Claims 55-65 is found in part at Figures 36 (to the right), and Figures. 82-85 and the related textual descriptions.

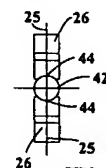


Fig. 36

If any additional fee is required, please charge Deposit Account Number 19-4330.

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